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Haslemere Urban District

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# ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year



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Together with the Annual Report  
of the Sanitary Inspector



Haslemere Urban District

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# Haslemere Urban District Council

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## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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### **Medical Officer of Health:**

\*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**

\*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Visiting Nurse:**

\*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector:**

JAMES J. SHIRLEY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A

### **Additional Sanitary Inspector:**

A. R. PRUE, A.R.San.I.

### **Rodent Operative:**

G. F. HALL.

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### *Health Department:      Clerical Staff:*

\*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

\*N. C. BELLAMY.

\*Miss D. L. MONK.

\*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

### *Sanitary Inspectors' Department:*

Miss J. A. ROTHWELL.

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\*Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Hambledon Rural District.

# Haslemere Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MILLMEAD HOUSE,  
GUILDFORD.

August, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere Urban  
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1951.

The health of the district has been good. The figures for births and deaths are such as one expects from a district having a generally older population than that throughout the country as a whole. The Birth Rate is rather below that of the country as a whole, and the Death Rate slightly higher. After correction for comparative purposes, i.e., as if the population had the same proportion of different age groups as the whole country, then both figures are slightly below the general average. Haslemere is a healthy district where people live long.

There was a great deal more infectious disease notified, mainly due to the ever-recurrent measles and whooping cough epidemics. No doubt the abnormally mild and wet weather, which was so much appreciated by the water supplies, contributed to the cases of pneumonia and bronchitis that occurred late in February, before the end of the influenza epidemic.

It seems appropriate to review the record of diphtheria over the last 20 years, and it is very satisfactory to record the progress which has been made with diphtheria immunisation. During the last four years there have been no cases notified—the longest spell recorded.

Deaths from tuberculosis are fewer, but the notifications of new cases illustrate the most tragic feature of this disease: the manner in which it does affect young adults.

Cancer deaths remain almost the same as in 1950, but the Death Rate, owing to the somewhat reduced population, is rather higher. The need for public education is referred to in the appropriate section.

I am grateful for the continued cordial relations with the Council and with all members of the Council's staff, and for much friendly co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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# STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## SUMMARY

	1951	1950
Area in Acres ... ..	5,751	5,751
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	11,930	12,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings) ... ..	3,172	3,119
Rateable Value as at April 1st, 1951 ... ..	£136,247	£135,351
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) ... ..	£549	£535
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	169	190
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	14.16	15.70
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	14.02	15.54
Number of Still Births ... ..	2	4
Number of Deaths ... ..	160	162
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	13.41	13.39
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	11.53	11.51
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	9	28
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ... ..	3	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	17.75	26.32
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth ... ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.25	0.16
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.42	0.25
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.42	0.58
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping-cough. Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhœa; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.00	0.16
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.08	0.41
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ... ..	2.09	1.98
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ... ..	3.77	4.21
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.42	0.00

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Live Births:</b>			
Legitimate ... ..	78	85	163
Illegitimate ... ..	1	5	6
<b>Birth-Rate</b> (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..			14.16
1950 ... ..			15.70
For the five years, 1946 to 1950 ...			18.16
<b>Still Births:</b>			
Legitimate ... ..		2	2
Illegitimate ... ..			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..			11.83
1950 ... ..			21.05
<b>Deaths (net)</b> ... ..	77	83	160
1950 ... ..	68	94	162
<b>Death-Rate</b> ... ..			13.41
Death-Rate, 1950 ... ..			13.39
For the five years, 1946 to 1950 ...			12.29
<b>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion</b>			Nil
1950 ... ..			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
<b>Deaths of Infants under one year of age</b> ...			3
<b>Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age</b> ...			2
<b>Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:</b>			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			17.75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			12.27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			166.66

### COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1950 and 1951:—

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Haslemere U.D.—Crude	14.16	15.70	13.41	13.39	17.75	26.32	0.00	0.00
Comp.	14.02	15.54	11.53	11.51	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.5	15.8	12.5	11.6	29.6	29.8	—	—

The Table on page 11 shows the birth-rates, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1951 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Haslemere Urban District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

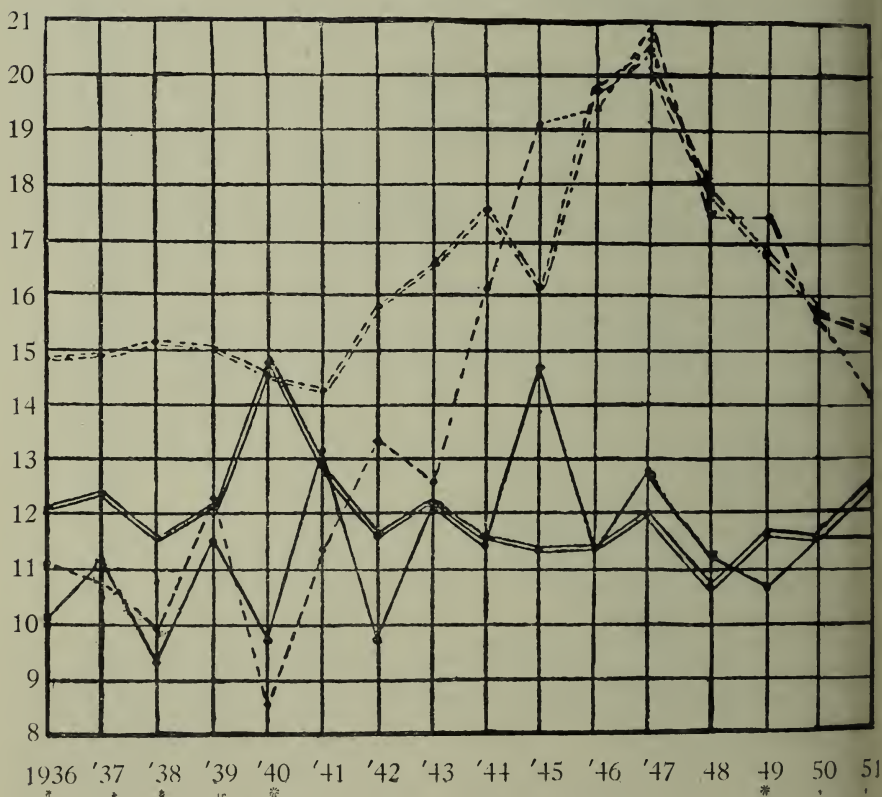
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	3	5	8
"  "  lung, bronchus ... ..	3	1	4
"  "  breast ... ..	—	3	3
"  "  uterus ... ..	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	3	6	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	—	1
Diabetes ... ..	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	13	19	32
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	11	8	19
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	4	3	7
Other heart disease ... ..	7	12	19
Other circulatory disease ... ..	2	7	9
Influenza ... ..	2	1	3
Pneumonia ... ..	1	4	5
Bronchitis ... ..	5	—	5
Other disease of respiratory system ... ..	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	2	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	8	5	13
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	—	1
All other accidents ... ..	—	4	4
Suicide ... ..	2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	77	83	160

# GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS

Births ---- ---- ---- ---- =====  
 Deaths ----- ----- ----- ----- =====

\* = Haslemere Urban District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1950), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



# BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ..	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... ..	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.65	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ... ..	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.63	1.0	27.6
London ... ..	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	0.01	0.00	0.38	0.23	—	0.00	0.61	0.7	26.4
Haslemere U.D. ...	14.02*	0.17	11.53*	—	—	—	0.08	0.25	—	—	0.42	—	17.75

\*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

**Pathological Examinations.**—All routine examinations during 1951 were carried out at the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. There were 23 examinations, 12 for hæmolytic streptococci and 11 miscellaneous, compared with 6 the previous year.

**Public Health Laboratory Service.**—This Service is not made use of for routine work, but only for special investigations, particularly in institutions. It is also consulted, as necessary, for advice, and the assistance given is greatly appreciated.

It was used in connection with the paratyphoid outbreak referred to under the Infectious Diseases section. The Central Laboratory at Portsmouth examined all specimens from Sussex and from Surrey, this centralisation being a great advantage in the investigation.

**Milk Analysis.**—176 samples of milk were examined during the year by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

**Water Analysis.**—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, examined 56 samples during 1951.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(i) Ambulances available for Accident Cases and cases of a Non-Infectious character.

Address of Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Telephone No.
Council Depot, Sicklemill, Haslemere.	2	Haslemere 1212

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone No.
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.	1	1 at Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, only.	Farnham 6015

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

**Midwives.**—There are 4 Midwives practising in the Urban District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Haslemere ...	...	...	2	Hindhead ...	2
				plus 3 part-time.	

**District Nurses.**—5 District Nurses serve the District. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

**Health Visitors.**—There are 2 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical, Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services:

- (a) Hindhead.
- (b) Shottermill, Haslemere.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Haslemere ...	St. Christopher's Hall, Haslemere.	Every Tuesday
Hindhead (Beacon Hill)	Congregational Chapel Rooms, Hindhead.	Fridays (2nd & 4th)

A Centre for distribution of orange juice, dried milk, etc., is held at Pitfold House Cottage every Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m., for the benefit of residents at Woolmer Hill Housing Estate. The District Nurse is in attendance.

**Ante-Natal Clinic.**—No Ante-Natal Clinic is now held in Haslemere. All cases are referred to the Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, which functions each Monday and Thursday at 1.30 p.m. The Booking Clinic is held on Mondays and Fridays at 10 a.m. at the same Hospital.

### Chest Clinics.

Dispensary	Address	Day & Time for Attendance
Guildford ...	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford.	Mondays, 1.30-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.30-4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30-12 noon.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium.	Fridays (1st & 3rd), 2-6 p.m.

**Venereal Diseases Clinic.**—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females) ... ..	2-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females) ... ..	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males) ... ..	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males) ... ..	5-7 p.m.

**Birth Control.**—The Birth Control Clinic at Queen's District Nursing Home, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2-4 p.m.

### **HOSPITALS.**

The hospitals serving the Haslemere Urban District are:—

**General:** Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

**Infectious Disease:** Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

### **MORTUARIES.**

The Council maintains a mortuary at Sicklemill. The number of bodies received during 1951 was 7. In addition, one body was sent to the Farnham Mortuary.

Post-mortem facilities are available at the Haslemere Hospital.

### **BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Sec. 50 of National Assistance Act, 1948.**

No cases were dealt with under this Section during 1951.

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.**

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act. Old people are kept in touch with by periodic visits by the Health Department Visiting Nurse, and efforts are made to find assistance in any way that seems practicable.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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## WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples from the two public supplies have been analysed at frequent intervals. The results have been consistently satisfactory.

The supplementary spring of the **Haslemere Council Supply** has not been used. The liming process has continued satisfactorily, and the chemical analyses which are taken in spring and autumn show the water to be free from the slight acidity which formerly gave so much trouble. During the summer the oil pumps at the waterworks were replaced by electric pumps.

The exchange of water analyses with the **Wey Valley Water Company**, who sample all the sources of supply very frequently, is very much appreciated.

The following table gives details of the water supplies in the District:

Total number of dwellings in the District ... ..	3,172
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, internal ... ..	3,156
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, external ... ..	2
Total number supplied from wells, rain water, etc.	14

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

**Shottermill Sewage Disposal Works.**—Plans were prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the enlargement of these works. The proposal was simply a duplication of part of the existing works, including the aerating tanks. The scheme was very costly, and it was felt that the inherent defects would not be overcome by merely increasing the size of the works. The engineers' suggestions for recirculation of the effluent, shorter aeration time, and increased aerating filters, will be tried experimentally, and are likely to prove a satisfactory alternative and very much cheaper. It will be necessary also to increase the arrangements for dealing with sludge, the disposal of which is always so difficult.

The Sewage Works at **Grayswood** has continued to give a satisfactory effluent.

**Hindhead, Tilford and Elstead Sewerage Scheme.**—A new site has been discovered which appears to be very suitable for the sewage disposal works. It is hoped that it is free from the objections which prevented the use of the original site proposed, the denial of which has held up this very urgent scheme so much longer.

### **CESSPOOL EMPTYING.**

The cesspool emptying service has continued satisfactorily.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The service has continued satisfactorily, the refuse tip being well maintained.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

The number of observations for smoke or fume nuisances made during the year was 108. A nuisance was found in one case and dealt with without formal notice being necessary.

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

No cases of infestation were reported to us during the year.

## HOUSING

Following are some details of the housing position as at 31st December, 1951:—

No. of houses requisitioned	...	...	...	...	30
No. of family units rehoused in the above	...	...	...	...	143
Temporary houses (pre-fab.)	...	...	...	...	100
Houses built during 1951:					
2-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	20
3-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	8
2-bedroomed flats	...	...	...	...	12
1-bedroomed flats	...	...	...	...	4
				—	44
No. of houses under construction at 31.12.51	...	...	...	...	50

It will be seen that the number of houses completed during the year was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 44. Of this number, fewer were three-bedroomed houses, the emphasis being put on 2-bedroomed, in short, the large families have in the main been housed, and pressure now is from the smaller families and newly-married couples. It will be noted also that 4 single-bedroomed flats have been built.

The actual housing position is not fully represented by these figures, since the number under construction was 50, as compared with 8 at the end of the previous year.

The total number of houses now owned by the Council is 590 (including 100 prefabs), of which 233 have been built since the end of the war.

The number of applicants on the housing list had fallen from 342 a year earlier to 292 at the end of 1951. Of this number, 195 were inadequately housed, and 143 in requisitioned property.

The housing problem is still acute in Haslemere, but there is a feeling that the back of the problem has been broken and the difficulties are being surmounted.

### HOUSING TABLE.

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	882

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	230
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	446
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	29
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.</b>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	42
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</b>	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) by owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. —

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Due to the strained post-war housing conditions in the District, this standard of overcrowding had to be ignored.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY.

Details of milk supplies are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the table below showing the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of the District.

### RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total		
Milk ... ..	37	9	46	4	—	4	—	—
Sweetened Fat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	37	10	47	4	—	4	—	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1951 was 149. The following table gives details:

Disease	1951	1950
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	7
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	1	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	5	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	12
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	3	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	1
Measles ... ..	87	30
Whooping-cough ... ..	37	2
Sonne Dysentery ... ..	14	—
Totals ... ..	149	53

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Measles	Sonne Dysentery	Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Pneumonia	TOTAL
Farnham (Green Lane) Hospital	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
Royal Surrey County Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Haslemere Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Western Hospital, London ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
South Western Hospital, London	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Grove Hospital, London ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
At Home ... ..	2	34	87	4	2	2	—	131
Totals ... ..	2	37	87	14	3	5	1	149



INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1951. AGE INCIDENCE.  
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.									Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60		
Measles	87	1	12	32	36	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	37	3	18	13	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Sonne Dysentery	14	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	10	—
Paratyphoid Fever	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	149	4	35	48	49	6	4	1	—	1	18	—

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1951.  
WARD BY WARD

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Wards				Total
	Haslemere	Hindhead	Shottermill	Grayswood	
Whooping-cough ...	5	18	10	4	37
Measles ...	22	44	17	4	87
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	14	—	—	14
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	3	2	—	—	5
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	1	—	—	3
Acute Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	33	81	27	8	149



## **POLIOMYELITIS.**

Five cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in 1951. Of these, three occurred in the same housing estate, two of them young children in one family who had slight attacks, and the other a boy of 12 years who was acutely ill. There is no record of known contact between these two families. The remaining two cases, a child under 2 years and a housewife aged 24, were both severely ill. There were no deaths.

No cases occurred in association with diphtheria immunisation, nor, so far as could be ascertained, in connection with any other hypodermic injections.

**Contacts.**—Many contacts were visited during the year.

## **INFLUENZA.**

There was an epidemic of influenza in January and February, reaching its peak about the second week in January. At the beginning of the epidemic the disease was mild, with sore throat, the usual aching bones and joints, and mild pyrexia and giddiness. Later in the epidemic, pulmonary complications became frequent and developed with rapidity. There were 7 deaths from pneumonia in the first three months of the year, and no doubt some at least of these were due to influenza, although not so notified. The epidemic abated at the end of February.

## **SMALLPOX.**

The outbreak of smallpox in Brighton during January and February had its repercussions in Haslemere. There is evidently always a good deal of visiting, including organised parties, to the seaside, even during these winter months, and there was at the same time an epidemic of chicken pox in Haslemere, some of which simulated smallpox. Fortunately no cases of smallpox did develop, due in the main to the excellent control of the outbreak so rapidly established in Brighton.

Details regarding smallpox vaccination are given on page 27 with the figures for diphtheria immunisation.

## **SCARLET FEVER.**

This District was fortunate in having only 2 cases of scarlet fever, and little hæmolytic streptococcal throat infection in nurseries or institutions.

## **PARATYPHOID FEVER.**

An outbreak of paratyphoid B occurred in August, the notifications being spread over several weeks. The majority of cases occurred in Sussex, only three being actually notified in the Haslemere Urban District. It is known that at least one other case did occur in Haslemere, and that at least one holidaymaker was infected, developing the disease on his return home..

The disease would not have been so speedily recognised but for advice from the Medical Officer of Health of Petersfield Rural that cases were occurring in the neighbourhood, and the immediate warning to all doctors practising in this area.

The incubation period was apparently 4 or 5 days only. In one case this was quite definite, whilst the holidaymaker developed symptoms in rather less than a week.

The organism in all cases was Paratyphoid B. Vi-phage Type 1, and appeared to be associated with synthetic cream, although no proof was obtainable. Many outbreaks of food poisoning (and, after all, this is really a food poisoning outbreak) are traced to synthetic cream. One wishes that there was a statutory requirement for pasteurisation in the same way as there is for ice-cream. Indeed, there is a greater need because the synthetic cream is stored at ordinary room temperature, or frequently in a very warm bakery.

Two employees of the foodshop concerned residing in the Haslemere Urban District were found to be carriers of Paratyphoid B, Vi-phage Type 1. They were suspended from work, and permitted to return only after bacteriological examinations on three successive days were shown to be negative, and a satisfactory similar examination four weeks later.

All home contacts were thoroughly investigated in the same manner. Only one patient was seriously ill—a child of 2 years, who developed a bone abscess, cultures from which proved to contain Paratyphoid B in pure culture.

The case not notified is the one case where the incubation period can be fixed with some accuracy. This was a girl of 14, in whom the disease was not diagnosed, treatment by aureomycin resulting in complete alleviation of symptoms within 24 hours. It was established that she was in contact with another case on the 5th and 4th day before her own illness developed, and there seems little doubt that was the source of her infection. The diagnosis was made subsequently on examination, including Widal test, before her return to school three weeks later. Aureomycin in this case was quite dramatic in its treatment of the actual disease. In treatment of carriers it seemed quite ineffective. In some cases their stools were not consistently negative until 6 weeks after illness.

During the whole episode the closest co-operation was maintained with the Medical Officer of Health of the Petersfield Rural District, in whose area the majority of cases occurred, and with Dr. Hughes, of the Public Health Laboratory Service in Portsmouth.

The unnotified case referred to illustrates the possible danger in the use of new anti-biotic and similar drugs. In this case it is understood that aureomycin was administered on the failure of penicillin to give immediate relief. The symptoms cleared up completely

within 24 hours, and no diagnosis was made. Cases treated in this manner may possibly lead to a carrier condition, the treatment being purely symptomatic and no diagnosis being made, and there being no bacteriological control. In this outbreak it seemed noticeable that drugs which were very effective in the initial, acute stage of the disease were quite unavailing in treating the carrier condition. Indeed, it seems possible that resistant strains of organisms may be produced, possibly by incomplete initial treatment, making the carrier condition even more difficult to clear.

### **MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.**

There was an epidemic of mild measles, and one of whooping cough in the early months of the year, preceding the influenza epidemic. There were no deaths.

### **DYSENTERY.**

14 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified. All were boys at a school camp, and all were removed to hospital. No cases developed except amongst the boys—a tribute to the hygienic conditions in the camp and the care of the staff in charge.

In addition, four cases where the organism was not identified occurred in a County Council nursery. On investigation, one nurse was found to be a carrier of Sonne dysentery, and she was returned to her home until free from infection—in this case several months, despite every possible treatment.

It is probable that many cases of Sonne dysentery occur every year, but, being mild in type, are frequently not notified.

### **DIPHTHERIA.**

It is satisfactory to record that again, for the fourth consecutive year, no cases of this disease were notified during the year.

A table is presented showing the number of cases and the deaths from diphtheria since 1933. Immunisation was commenced in 1935, and extended progressively in the following years, the national scheme commencing in 1940. It will be noted that no deaths have occurred from diphtheria since 1938, and no case of diphtheria has occurred in any Haslemere child who has been immunised within the previous 5 years.

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths
1933	2	2
1934	1	—
1935	—	—
1936	1	—
1937	1	1
1938	2	1
1939	12	—
1940	10	—

1941	6	...
1942	7	...
1943	3	—
1944	—	—
1945	3	—
1946	2	—
1947	2	—
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—

There never was very much diphtheria in Haslemere, but during the war years institutional outbreaks accounted for the 12 cases in 1939 and the 10 in 1940. The majority of these cases were not Haslemere children. It is of interest to recall that these outbreaks took nearly 3 months to eradicate, necessitating very large numbers of examinations and swabbing of children, and eventual isolation of carriers. All inmates of the institutions were immediately immunised, and it was very fortunate that there were no deaths. It would be virtually impossible for such occurrences at the present time, with the high percentage of protected children.

The 1941 and 1942 cases were also the result of war conditions. They were all evacuees in hostels. There was no spread of infection from these, which no doubt was, at any rate in part, due to a well-protected child population.

Of the 3 cases in 1943, 2 were non-resident children at a holiday school in Haslemere. The other child had been immunised, but not within 5 years.

In 1945, 2 cases were not immunised, and 1 occurred in a party of foreign children brought to the district for recuperation after the war.

In 1946, the 2 cases were not in Haslemere children.

Both of the 1947 cases were adults, and therefore not immunised. One was a carrier rather than an actual case, and the other was in a military camp.

#### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION: SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The number of children immunised in the maintained schools is gratifying, the percentage having risen steadily over the past few years to reach the new level of 95.66 per cent.

No child is included among those counted as "immunised" unless two primary injections have been given or he has received a re-immunising dose **within the preceding five years.**



The percentages of children immunised yearly during the past six years are shown below:

1947	...	...	...	...	86.38
1948	...	...	...	...	91.75
1949	...	...	...	...	92.56
1950	...	...	...	...	92.92
1951	...	...	...	...	95.66

### **IMMUNISATION OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The percentage of pre-school children immunised at the end of the year is shown in the following table, together with the percentages for the previous five years:

1947	...	...	...	...	50.33
1948	...	...	...	...	50.67
1949	...	...	...	...	65.99
1950	...	...	...	...	74.59
1951	...	...	...	...	50.34

The percentage of children under 5 immunised is apparently substantially lower. This is due, in the main, to the smallness of the figures, which magnify fluctuations when converted to percentages. The Registrar-General's estimate of the number of children under 5 years of age is higher, whilst the notifications of immunisation done by private doctors and in Welfare Centres is appreciably lower than in the previous year. It has to be remembered, also, that the percentage is calculated on children from birth, whereas no attempt is made to treat them before they are six months old.

### **HOME VISITING OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

This service brings immunisation against diphtheria to the homes of those parents unable to obtain treatment through private doctors or Welfare Centres by reason of illness or difficulties in travelling, and, although it is time-consuming, the numbers requiring this service have proved its need. During 1951 the following treatments were carried out in the homes:

First injections	...	...	...	17
Second injections	...	...	...	18

### **SMALLPOX VACCINATION.**

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1951:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number of persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated					Total
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Number Vaccinated ...	113	5	8	10	20	156
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	71	121	192

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 4 primary vaccinations carried out by this Department and 50 in Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

## CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

	Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Immunised prior to 1/1/51	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1951	153	358	1,025 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	50.34
1950	185	555	992 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	74.59

## CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)

	Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Re- Immunised 1/1/51 to 31/12/51	Immunised prior to 1/1/51 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1951	23	165	1,035	1,107 (S.C.C. Schools)	95.66
				2,013 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	79.23
1950	16	69	824	904 (S.C.C. Schools)	92.92
				1,760 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	68.98

## IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(Information obtained from Principals of 9 Private Schools out of  
12 circularised)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
558	536	96.06

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

School	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1951.			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised.	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Grayswood C. of E. ... ..	127	125	2	3	4	6	98.42
Haslemere C. of E. Infants	99	97	2	8	—	20	97.98
Haslemere C. of E. Senior ...	228	219	9	7	8	20	96.05
Hindhead County Primary	197	181	16	5	6	23	91.88
Shottermill County Primary.	456	437	19	3	5	96	95.83
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	1,107	1,059	48	26	23	165	95.66



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Visiting Nurse:

School Immunisation Visits ... ..	16
Under 5 years—immunisation visits ... ..	51
Tuberculosis Visits ... ..	13
Special Home Visits ... ..	13
Scarlet Fever Contacts ... ..	2
Vaccination Visits ... ..	11
Aged Persons Visits ... ..	3
Dysentery Visits ... ..	2
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2
Paratyphoid "B" Visits ... ..	50
Miscellaneous ... ..	5
	<hr/> 168 <hr/>

## SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The Table below shows the number of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

### SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1951.

School.	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping-cough	Mumps	Totals
Hindhead County P. ... ..	—	3	1	—	39	21	46	110
Haslemere C. of E. (Infants) ... ..	—	—	4	1	72	—	3	80
Haslemere C. of E. (Senior) ... ..	—	—	5	3	46	—	—	54
Shottermill... ..	1	—	27	—	5	7	1	41
Grayswood C. of E. ... ..	—	—	—	—	25	8	—	33
Totals ... ..	1	3	37	4	187	36	50	318

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 110 cases on the Register at the end of 1951, namely, 54 male and 56 female.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1940	18	42	8	9	79
1941	22	45	14	17	98
1942	20	52	16	17	105
1943	25	51	16	16	108
1944	25	58	18	16	117
1945	27	61	20	15	123
1946	30	58	18	14	120
1947	30	60	18	14	122
1948	35	62	18	13	128
1949	37	40	16	13	106
1950	38	47	15	13	113
1951	39	44	15	12	110

The Table on page 33 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods—pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notification and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 12 years:

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1940	18	1.45	9	0.73
1941	32	2.45	6	0.45
1942	18	1.35	4	0.30
1943	16	1.25	7	0.55
1944	20	1.69	9	0.76
1945	22	1.82	4	0.36
1946	15	1.35	6	0.54
1947	8	0.74	5	0.44
1948	6	0.55	1	0.09
1949	5	0.42	12	1.01
1950	4	0.33	4	0.33
1951	7	0.59	3	0.25

The seven new cases (primary) entered on the Register in 1951 were distributed in the following wards:

Hindhead ... 3 Haslemere ... 4

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS PLACED UPON THE REGISTER.  
1947 to 1951.

Age Group	1947				1948				1949				1950				1951				Totals				Grand Totals M F
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
15—25	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	5	-	2	6
25—35	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	1	4	
35—45	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	
45—55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
55—65	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	4	13	1	1	3	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	6	1	-	-	17	18	1	5	18
																									23

# NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

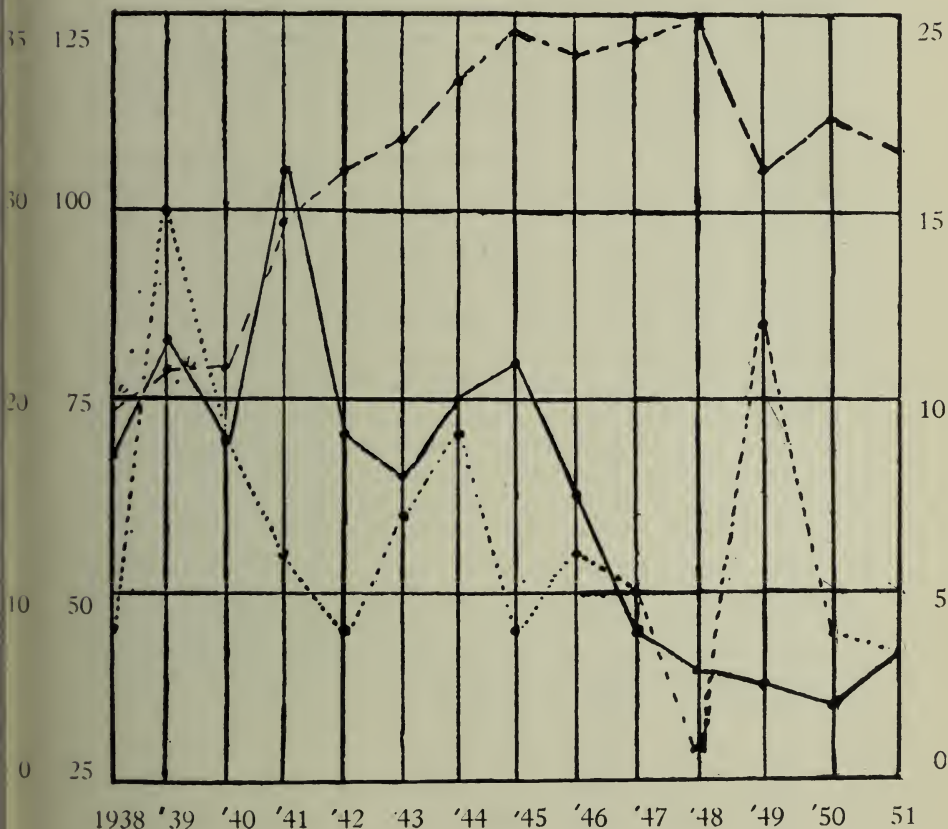
Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Registrar General's Figures ...					1	—	—	—

\*7 of these were primary notifications, 2 were persons from other areas who had come to reside in the Haslemere Urban District during the year, and 1 was a posthumous notification, making a total of 10.

†The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 to 1.

# GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (0 to 35) ... ..  
 Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 25) ... ..  
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (25 to 125) ... ..



## CANCER.

There were 25 deaths from cancer, representing just over 15 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Put another way, of every 20 people dying at all ages, 3 died of cancer. Throughout the country as a whole, some 80,000 persons annually die of cancer, representing 1 in 6.

Cancer is not a notifiable disease, nor is it considered an infectious disease. Whilst the cause remains unknown, a great deal of knowledge has been acquired, especially in recent years. It is no longer considered to be a hopeless, **incurable disease**—much can be done for certain forms of cancer. Nor is it always necessary to undergo surgical operations on the occurrence of cancer. Medical treatment is making rapid advances.

Early diagnosis and treatment is now, as always, of paramount importance. Whatever the site of cancer, the sooner it is recognised and treatment undertaken, the better is the outlook. Too many sufferers from cancer do not seek treatment or advice until the condition is too long established and the disease too advanced for treatment to be satisfactory. Fear of the treatment causes this delay as often as fear of the actual disease. In fact, there ought to be greater fear of **delay**, and this can be overcome only by giving the public full knowledge of the advances in treatment of recent years.

The responsibility for education of the public rests on the local authority. It is of small value, perhaps, to initiate propaganda in one small district of the country, but surely the time has come when there should be a nation-wide campaign of education on this most important subject, as there has been in other spheres of medicine.

Once the disease is recognised, there is no need for treatment to be delayed. There is frequently difficulty in securing hospital beds, but hospital treatment is by no means always necessary in cases of early cancer. In any case, delay usually means that hospital treatment becomes inevitable, so that the demand on the beds is made worse by delay, not easier.



## CANCER.

There were 25 deaths from malignant disease during 1951, 10 male and 15 female.

The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below.

### DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1951	1950
Alimentary Canal ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	7	11	6
Breast ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	4
Lung ... ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	2
Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	4	3
Tongue ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	9
1951	—	2	3	1	1	3	4	7	2	2	10	15	25	—
1950	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	4	—	1	11	13	—	24

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last twelve years.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1940	5	13	18	1.45
1941	12	12	24	1.78
1942	13	7	20	1.50
1943	13	18	31	2.42
1944	18	13	31	2.63
1945	11	19	30	2.69
1946	11	13	24	2.15
1947	12	15	27	2.40
1948	13	14	27	2.26
1949	6	14	20	1.67
1950	11	13	24	1.98
1951	10	15	25	2.09

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HALF MOON HOUSE,  
HIGH STREET,  
HASLEMERE,  
SURREY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere  
Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my nineteenth report on the work carried out by the Department.

Food supervision has been energetically applied again this year, and considerable sampling of milk and ice-cream has been undertaken.

The system of milk sampling has been considerably altered on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health in that the main purpose has been diverted from the "clean" to the "disease" aspect, the tests now being biological to ascertain the presence of tuberculosis. This new trend is extending in the county generally, although we still carry out a certain amount of sampling for keeping quality.

The ice-cream sampling during the summer disclosed an unsatisfactory source of supply from a London manufacturer. After some extensive investigations, the trouble was satisfactorily remedied.

The product of the only ice-cream manufacturer in the district was sampled regularly, and gave complete satisfaction. All the results complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

The circumstances of the Slaughterhouse are very much the same as reported last year. The premises being extensively used, although of limited and unsatisfactory facilities. It seems unfortunate that while there is apparently no long term policy of extension and improvement, there is a considerable expenditure during each year on running repairs and casual improvements to existing equipment.

The most important objection to the present conditions concerns the lack of hanging facilities for large carcasses. All the beasts slaughtered at any given time have to hang in the actual slaughterhouse where the carcasses are pressed closely together immediately after dressing. It is in this condition that they have to remain until slaughtering finishes for the day, and then only in a slightly less cramped condition until delivery to the retailer.



The slaughtering figures show that there was a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered this year, particularly cattle (excluding cows), although it is interesting to note the amount of meat condemned is considerably lower. I think this fact is principally due to fewer cattle of the "manufacturing class" being handled.

The extension of the main water supply to an outlying section of the District agreed to by the Council in 1949 has at last been carried out. This leaves only a few isolated cottages in the District without main water facilities.

We have been happily free from undue pressure in relation to movable dwellings; four licences being issued and one refused.

There has been no trouble from serious house pests, and activities have been limited to ants and one case of cockroaches.

This has been the first complete year of working under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, and it has proved a very good service, meeting a strong public need most satisfactorily. The scheme being "Grant Aided," the administration is rather overburdened by records and returns, and in the appointment of operators the issue throughout the country was inclined to crystallise into whether one wanted a good operator or a good "form filler," a combination of these qualities being unique.

I have included a summary based on the monthly returns we are obliged to keep, and this illustrates very usefully the prevalence of rats and mice in the district and the measure of control undertaken.

It is very difficult to comment on housing without repeating last year's views, but it is increasingly evident that failing new legislation Local Authorities will have to take over the burden of old property because even with the "Improvement Grant" facility under the Housing Act, 1949, there is no incentive for property owners to properly maintain "rent controlled" dwellings.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES J. SHIRLEY.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# Inspection of Premises:

Premises Inspected or Nature of Visit	No. on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	Nuisances or Defects Found	Notices Served
Water Supply ...	—	165	—	—
Drainage ... ..	—	177	34	4
Stables & Piggeries .	—	74	10	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	3	56	—	—
Movable Dwellings	—	90	—	—
Factories with				
Mechanical Power	51	332	10	1
Factories Without				
Mechanical Power	58	156	—	—
Outworkers	1	1	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	5	139	4	—
Public Conveniences	—	155	6	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .	—	82	—	—
Refuse Collection				
and Disposal	—	5	4	—
Rats and Mice ...	—	4,136	919	—
Smoke and Fume				
Observations	—	108	1	—
Schools ... ..	—	77	—	—
Under Shops Act	—	1,497	12	—
Infectious Disease				
Visits	—	14	—	—
Rooms Disinfected .	—	9	—	—
Streams and Ponds	—	178	9	—
Hackney Carriages .	13	101	—	—
Petrol and Carbide				
Stores ... ..	38	114	—	—
Misc. Sanitary				
Visits	—	203	15	—
Slaughterhouses ...	1	374	—	—
Butchers and Other				
Meat Premises	14	297	—	—
Fishmongers and				
Poulterers	—	317	3	—
Grocers, Green- grocers and				
Fruiterers ... ..	—	372	—	—
Dairies and Milk- shops ... ..	6	461	—	—
Ice-Cream Premises	40	329	—	—
Restaurants	—	276	6	—
Confectioners ... ..	—	252	—	—
Misc. Food Visits ...	—	478	—	—

**Complaints.**—During the year 136 complaints were received, of which 103 were in connection with rats and mice, and were dealt with under the Pests Act, and 42 visits were made in the investigation of the remainder.

**Bakehouses.**—There are 5 bakehouses in the District, and 139 visits of inspection were made to ensure that the premises were kept in a satisfactory manner.

**Shops.**—Under the Shops Act, 1934, the Sanitary Inspector is responsible for ensuring that there is adequate ventilation, warming and sanitary convenience, whilst the County Council controls other accommodation, hours of employment, etc. 1,497 inspections were made.

## MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

### Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	...	...	...	5
	Granted			Refused
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site for				
Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	—
2. Licence to erect or station and use				
Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	4      1

All licences were limited to a period not exceeding twelve months.

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

As Petroleum Officer, I submit the following report:—

There are 38 premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum Spirit. From 18 of these premises petrol is sold, while at the other 20 premises petrol is stored for private use only. No licences were issued for the storage of carbide of calcium. 114 visits were made in all.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year there were 6 milk retailers in the district, whilst 8 retailers from outside sell milk within the district. 461 inspections were made during the year.

The following licences were granted for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:—

Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	4
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	...	5
Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk		2
Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk	...	1

## **ICE-CREAM.**

There are 40 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and routine inspections and sampling were carried out.

There is only one producer of ice-cream in the District, and for the second year running his product maintained a standard under the Regulations of consistent excellence.

# SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

Articles	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Standard	Not Con-forming to Standard
Milk :				
Ordinary	2	Bacteriological by count	1	1
Ordinary	44	Biological Animal Inoculation	43	1
Ordinary	18	Methylene Blue Test	16	2
Tuberculin Tested	72 (4*)	Biological Animal Inoculation	68	--
Tuberculin Tested	10	Methylene Blue Test	10	—
Pasteurised	1	Biological Animal Inoculation	1	—
Pasteurised	24	Methylene Blue and Phosphatase	22	2
Pasteurised	1	Pathogenic Organisms	1	--
Ice Cream	97	Methylene Blue Reductase	87	10
Ice Cream	2	Pathogenic Organisms	2	—
Water :				
Main Supply	55	Bacteriological	45	10
Main Supply	5	Chemical	5	—
Sea Scouts Swimming Pool	1	Bacteriological	1	—
Totals	342		312	26

\* The animals inoculated with these four samples died within a few days and no examination was made

**ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES.**

**Iaslemere U.D.C. Supply.**

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Stan-dard	Not con-forming to Stan-dard
Main tap	12	Bacteriological	12	—
Main tap	5	Chemical	5	—
Heading (Raw)	12	Bacteriological	12	—
Collecting Chamber of Supplementary Spring	12	Bacteriological	9	3*
New Spring No. 1 Supplementary	2	Bacteriological	2	—
New Spring No. 2 Supplementary	13	Bacteriological	6	7*
Totals	56		46	10

\*These waters could be used subject to chlorination.

**Wey Valley Water Company's Supply.**

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Stan-dard	Not con-forming to Stan-dard
Main tap	4	Bacteriological	4	—
Totals	4		4	—



**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**  
**Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.**

**CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1,301	372	65	2,497	280
Number inspected ... ..	1,301	372	65	2,497	280
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis ... ..</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	3	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	268	59	1	178	15
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	20.599	16.666	1.538	7.129	6.071
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	5	5	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	74	27	1	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	6.072	8.602	1.538	—	0.357

The total weight of meat and offals condemned at the Slaughter-  
house during the year was:—

Due to Tuberculosis ... ..	9,490 lbs.
Other Causes ... ..	6,888½ lbs.
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>16,378½ lbs.</b>

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**—There is one licensed Slaughter-house in the District, and this is administered by the Ministry of Food, and there were nine licences granted to slaughtermen, most of whom still have little opportunity for exercising their craft.

**Game Licences.**—Ten shopkeepers were licensed to deal in game, the fee for which is 7/6.

## RETAIL SALE INSPECTION.

There are 13 butchers' shops in the District, all of which are kept in a satisfactory condition. 297 visits were paid to these premises.

The following meat and meat products were condemned as unfit for human consumption at retail premises:—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	105 lbs.
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
2 Tins Beef Hash	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
8 Tins Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	5½ lbs.
3 Tins Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
22 Tins Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	...	309½ lbs.
14 Tins Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	63 lbs.
11 Guinea Fowl	...	...	...	...	...	26½ lbs.
17 Tins Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	68 lbs.
56 Tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	80½ lbs.
1 Tin Pork Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	¾ lb.
1 Tin Pressed Pork	...	...	...	...	...	4½ lbs.
Total Weight						680½ lbs.

## OTHER FOODS.

The following other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

1 Tin Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
114 Tins Milk	...	...	...	...	113½ lbs.
3 Tins Nescafé	...	...	...	...	1½ lbs.
11 Boxes Assorted Chocolates	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
65 Tins Fruit, Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	166½ lbs.
3 Tins Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	3¾ lbs.
1 Tin Molasses Syrup	...	...	...	...	1½ lbs.

73 Tins Baked Beans ... ..	68 lbs.
1 Tin Broad Beans ... ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Carrots ... ..	1 lb.
2 Tins Mixed Vegetables ... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
29 Tins Peas ... ..	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
14 Tins Sona Beans ... ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Spinach ... ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Stringless Beans ... ..	1 lb.
1 Jar Sandwich Spread ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
1 Bottle Sauce ... ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
9 Tins Soup ... ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
1 Tin Spaghetti ... ..	1 lb.
3 Tins Spaghetti and Sausage ... ..	3 lbs.
3 Tins Steak and Vegetables ... ..	3 lbs.
17 Tins Fish ... ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Dried Fish ... ..	231 lbs.
Wet Fish ... ..	1,128 lbs.

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Total Weight ... 1,798 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs

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# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

## 1. Prevalence of Rats and Mice.

Type of Property	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
	No. of Properties in District	Number of infestations and re-infestations			Analysis of Column (iv)		
		Notified by Occupier	Other-wise discovered	Recorded Total of (ii) & (iii)	Number infested by		Mice only
					Rats*		
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's Property	9	—	14	14	5	9	—
Dwelling Houses .. ...	2,999	92	719	811	1	756	54
Business Premises ... ..	569	10	79	89	2	84	3
Agricultural Property ...	14	1	4	5	1	3	1
Totals ... ..	3,591	103	816	919	9	852	58

## 2. Measures of Control Undertaken.

Type of Property	No of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	Number of notices served under section 4		Number of treatments carried out†				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sect. 6 (1) or by informal arrangement		
					By arrangement with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)				
			Treatments	Works	Rats★	Mice only	Rats★	Mice only	Number of Blocks	Number of separate occupancies	Sewer Number of manhole treatments
Local Authority's Property	9	66	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	5	178
Dwelling Houses	820	3,641	—	—	131	24	—	—	77	656	—
Business Premises	71	406	—	1	26	4	—	—	19	59	—
Agricultural Property	9	23	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	909	4,136	—	1	170	29	—	—	98	720	178

\*Included under this heading are properties infested with both rats and mice.

†Excluding treatments included under block treatments.

**Degree of Infestation.** "Major" signifies only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding 20 rats.

**Treatment** means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.

## 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	58	156	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	51	332	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ...	109	488	1	—

## 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	4	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	3	3	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	2	—	2	—
Total ... ..	10	11	—	8	—

### 8. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc ) ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—